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yet been perfected. It might be of value in telling whether such milk had become old before it was pasteurized, since such would show large numbers of dead bacteria by the microscopic method, though it might show small numbers by the plate method.

19. The direct microscopical method of bacteriological analysis might be of exceptional value applied at the dairy to guide the dairyman as to the general grade of the milk he is marketing. It may also be of great aid to the large dealer to enable him to determine promptly whether he is purchasing milk of A, B, or C grade. The possibility of quick results and ease of making the smears at the dairy or shipping station, subsequently sending them to the laboratory for microscopic examination, renders the method especially applicable at the dairy end of the line.

## PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

#### CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended July 24, 1915, was received from Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.
RAT PROOFING.  New buildings: Inspections of work under construction. 213 Basements concreted (square feet, 18,056) 25	RAT PROOFING—continued.  Old buildings—Continued.  Concrete floors installed (square feet,
Floors concreted (square feet, 4,190) 7 Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet,	42,775)
8,470)	(square feet, 13,638)
Inspections made	(square feet, 2,516)
screened         5,205           Wire screening used, square feet         25,410	Buildings razed
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement	Nuisances abated
Silewalk lens lights replaced 1,540	OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.  Vessels inspected for rat guards (times) 22
Old buildings:	Reinspections made on vessels
Inspections made. 241	New rat guards procured 8
Wooden floors removed	Defective rat guards repaired
Yards and passageways, planking removed	Vessels on which cargo was inspected 1
Cubic feet new foundation walls installed	

Amount of cargo and description of same.	Condi- tion.	Rat evi- dence.
Steamer President from Seattle: 162 cases salmon, candy, ham, and household goods. 300 sacks flour and rice.	0. K 0. K	None. None.

Rats trapped on wharves and water front Rats trapped on vessels	31 30	SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE—Continued.
Traps sets on wharves and water front	161 60	San Benito County 266
Traps set on vessels	9	Monterey County
Poisons placed on water frontpieces	3,600	Stanislaus County14
Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific Inter-		Total
national Exposition groundspieces  Bait used on water front and vessels—	7,200	Examined 1,615 Found infected 1
baconpounds	6	
Amount of bread used in poisoning water		RANCHES INSPECTED AND HUNTED OVER.
frontloaves	12	Contra Costa County 106
Pounds of poison used on water front	6	Alameda County 59 Stanislaus County 3
RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED		San Benito County 31
FOR PLAGUE. San Francisco:		Monterey County
Collected	352	Total219
Examined	267	Positive Case—Human Plague.
Contra Costa County:	None.	Contra Costa County: N. G.; male; age, 21 years;
Trapped	. 3	nativity, Greece. Sickened July 13, 1915, at Con-
Examined	3	cord, Contra Costa County, Cal.; died July 21, 1915.
Found infected	None.	Verified bacteriologically July 23, 1915.
SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAM-		Plague-Infected Squirrel.
INED FOR PLAGUE.		San Benito County: Shot July 10, 1915, D. J.
Contra Costa County	888	Watson ranch (Rancho San Justo), 7 miles south-
Alameda County	331	west of Hollister, 1 squirrel.

## Record of plague infection.

Placos in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Citios: San Francisco. Oakland Borkeley. Los Angeles. Counties: Alame la (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley). Contra Costa Frosno. Merced. Monterey. San Bonito. San Joaquin. San Luis Obispo. Santa Clara Santa Cruz. Stanislaus.	Aug. 9, 1911 Aug. 28, 1907 Aug. 11, 1908 Sept. 24, 1909 July 13, 1915 Nonedodo June 4, 1913 Sept. 18, 1911 None Aug. 31, 1910 None	None	do	126 rats. None. 1 squirrel.  286 squirrels; 1 wood rat. 1,572 squirrels. 1 squirrel. 5 squirrels.

The work is being carried on in the following-named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Stanislaus, San Benito, and Monterey.

### LOUISIANA-NEW ORLEANS-PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended July 31, 1915, was received from Passed Asst. Surg. Simpson, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.	LABORATORY OPERATIONS.
Vessels fumigated with sulphur         14           Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide         14           Vessels fumigated with hydrocyauic gas         2           Pounds of sulphur used         3,040           Pounds of coke consumed in carbon monoxide fumigation         19,600           Pounds of potassium cyanide used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation         152           Pounds of sodium carbonate used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation         200           Pounds of sulphuric acid used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation         33           Follab bills of health issued         3           FIELD OPERATIONS.           Rats trapped         5,661           Number of premises inspected         11,131           Notices served         301           BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED           By elevation         152           By marginal concrete wall         155           By concrete floor and wall         108           By minor repairs         235           Square yards of colcrete laid         13,028           Total buildings rat proofed         650           Lots and sheds, planking removed         86           Buildings demolished         48	Rodents received by species:   Mus rattus
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated). 92,348	